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horses that we landed in the Crimea never returned, and most of them owed their death to exhaustion and starvation. Five hundred artillery horses were killed under fire; 2000 died of want and disease. They fed on each other's tails, and ate the bottoms of carts and the spokes of wheels. During Wellington's arduous retreat from Salamanca, the only food of the horses was twigs and the bark of trees. In our Afghan war of 1838, owing to the scarcity of food, 3000 camels and 50 per cent. of the cavalry horses were lost in three months. Napoleon crossed the Niemen on his way to the assault on Russia with 60,000 cavalry, and recrossed it six months later with 1600! Of the 5000 horses that we landed in Egypt in 1882, over 2500 came under veterinary treatment, and 600 were killed, 53 only being slain in action.

Mercer, in his "Diary of the Waterloo Campaign," says: "The German never thinks of himself until his horse is provided for; the Englishman looks on his horse as a nuisance and source of perpetual drudgery." This gentleman, indeed, goes so far as to assert that, while the German would sell his clothes to feed his horse, the Englishman would sell his horse to buy spirits and tobacco.

There are other avoidable causes of great loss. Sore backs, from ill-fitting saddles and too heavy burdens, were so frequent that at Waterloo there were squadrons which did not possess a single sound horse in the ranks. Defective shoeing is another great and generally avoidable evil. Armies have been paralyzed from this cause. McClellan says that in the American Civil War the horses' feet were in a deplorable state, and soldiers were often seen leading limping horses, with the feet of a dead horse hanging from the saddle—cut off for the sake of the shoes. In the Franco-German campaign the roads were often as smooth as glass; cavalry had to dismount, and artillery horses fell at every step, owing to the want of the means of roughing the shoes. Then there is that curious and annoying mishap, the stampede, a common occurrence in all expeditions. The most trivial cause sends off a whole regiment. On the night before the battle of Salamanca, a severe thunderstorm caused the stampede of an immense number of horses, and every man, from the general down, was engaged all night till just before the engagement, trying to capture the runaways. Lastly, and a very important point it is, the loss of horses during a sea voyage is often very great. If the weather is fine and hot they are suffocated; if it is rough they are tossed about and huddled in heaps, biting and kicking each other and being battered to death. The Chelsea Commission elicited from Lord Lucan the fact that, in the passage from Varna to Balaclava, the Heavy Brigade lost 230 troop horses; and a regiment going from England to Portugal during the Peninsular campaign was deprived of exactly half its mounts on the voyage.—*London Herald of Peace*.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

PROGRESS OF THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

[The following article appeared in the *Boston Herald* on September 18, the day after the opening of the Peace Congress at Buda-Pesth.—ED.]

"Unusual interest centres in the International Peace Congress, which opened at Buda-Pesth yesterday, and is to continue its sessions for five days. The movement for arbitration in the settlement of international disagreements, which has recently shown such vigorous development in the United States and Great Britain, is advancing with great strides in continental Europe also.

Since the first of the series of universal peace congresses was held at the time of the Paris exposition in 1889, peace associations of various kinds have sprung up all over Europe. The movement has been most marked in Italy which has been more nearly ruined by militarism than any other country. But it has been scarcely less marked in France, Germany and Austria; while the smaller nations, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway, have entered into the cause with an earnest public devotion entirely out of proportion to their national standing. To particularize, in Italy there are no less than 70 branches of the International Arbitration Association, nearly all the leading cities and several of the universities having their organizations for the promotion of a better international spirit. Statesmen and scholars, editors and authors, members of Parliament, jurists and business men have thrown themselves into the crusade against war and preparations for war with equal zeal and disinterestedness.

In Germany, where the matter was taken up only five or six years ago, the growth of the movement has been even more extraordinary. The National Society, with headquarters at Berlin, the president of which is an able member of the Berlin bar, now has branch organizations in thirty different cities, scarcely a month passing without the creation of one or more new groups. The members of these societies, not only in Germany, but in all parts of Europe, are among the strongest representatives of the various classes to which they belong.

The congress now holding its sessions at Buda-Pesth is the seventh of the series begun at Paris in 1889. It is significant of the growing popularity of the cause that the meeting this year is in the heart of the Austrian empire, where it would have been impracticable to hold such a congress a little while ago. The Baroness von Suttner, who, with the baron, her husband, was the originator of the movement in the empire of Francis Joseph, said in 1894 that it would be impossible at that time to hold the congress in Austria with any hope of success, because it would incur the strong disapprobation of the ruling classes. This year, so fast has the cause gained, the congress is welcomed in Buda-Pesth, presided over by the distinguished General Türr, and is given the free use of the new Hotel de Ville and of the Millennial Exposition Hall, together with free transportation on the government railways.

The programme for the five days of the congress is an extended one, covering nearly every aspect of the peace discussion. The more important subjects are those of treaties of arbitration, a permanent international tribunal, the rôle of the Peace Bureau at Berne, the duel disarmament, school books of history, a European

customs union and a permanent international commission for Africa.

More important still, from a practical standpoint, is the meeting of the Interparliamentary Peace Conference, which will hold its sessions for three days in the same city immediately after the adjournment of the general peace congress. This Interparliamentary Union is composed of members of parliament only. It was organized in 1889 at Paris, with 100 members. It has held annual meetings since in different capitals of Europe, except in 1893. Its growth has been truly extraordinary, until it now numbers over 1200 members. It is not exaggerating in the least to call it one of the most influential organizations in Europe, though, or better, because its influence is exercised in quiet and indirect ways through the composing groups in the various parliaments.

The meeting of this body at Buda-Pesth next week is expected to be the largest and most important in its history. One hundred and eighteen senators and deputies from Italy alone have signified to the committee on organization their intention to be present. Large delegations are announced, also, from England, Germany and other countries. The Hungarian Parliament has voted \$2500 for the expenses of the conference, and given it the free use of the Senate chamber and committee rooms. The delegates will also be carried free by the government railroads. All this is not mere sentimental courtesy, but is indicative of the deep hold which the movement has taken on Austro-Hungarian statesmen, some of whom have been members of the Union almost from the beginning.

At the conference of the Union last year at Brussels a carefully prepared plan for a permanent tribunal of arbitration was adopted, which is considered by many one of the best schemes of its kind ever proposed. This plan, finely printed, was sent to the governments of all the nations represented in the Union, and to some others. The same subject is to be taken up again this year. The remarkable progress which arbitration has made during the last twelve months in our own country and Great Britain has made a deep impression in Europe, and the fruits of this progress will unquestionably be seen in the deliberations and conclusions of the large number of European statesmen who will take counsel together next week at Buda-Pesth for the relief of Europe from its present unfortunate condition."

LITERATURE OF THE CIVIL WAR.*

The object for which this paper is published will be accomplished only when wars cease and there shall no longer be occasion or desire to write war literature. It seems probable now that literature itself is to be one of the most efficient means of putting an end to that bloody and inhuman system which it has so often upheld and surrounded with a halo of false glory. Recent literature, both fiction and poetry, in books as well as magazines, is rapidly being tinged with the new pacific spirit which is spreading so rapidly throughout the world.

There is no more popular book in Europe than "Die Waffen Nieder," written expressly in opposition to war. Howell's Altruria papers, in this country, are full of the new spirit. One of the finest of our living poets, Ida Whipple Benham, is professedly a poet of peace.

The stream of war literature which poured forth so abundantly and incessantly in the years after the close of the Civil War has not yet entirely ceased, though it is rapidly falling away. Some of the leading magazines now refuse to publish war stories. Men's minds are turning to other things. The increasingly humane spirit of society makes it impossible for imaginations to revel in word pictures of furious battle scenes as they once did. The startling still delights, doubtless always will, but hereafter it must be more and more free from the cruel and merciless. Literature is detecting this change in the spirit of men, and is elevating itself and making itself truer to its own mission by seeking to interpret and express it.

The poem which is before us, "The March to the Sea," just published, is distinctly a poem of this transition period. It is a narrative poem in which the author, who was himself "*quorum pars*," not simply sets forth, but interprets and idealizes, the spirit of the campaign by which General Sherman broke the last hopes of the Southern Confederacy. It does not go much into the details of the march, but confines itself to an expression of its general features, purpose and meaning. It is written in heroic pentameter verse, which frequently falls into the genuine old heroic swing and spirit. The march of this verse is frequently broken by the interspersing of lyrics and ballads which the soldiers are represented as singing or repeating. Thus the real life of camp and march are more vividly and also truly set forth. The incidents of these poems are real facts of the march, but their character is greatly intensified by the lyric power in which they are set forth. "The Raid of the Andrews Men" would be hard to surpass in its kind. "The Ballad of John Brown" is nobly done. Mr. Byers's poetic strength lies largely in this direction, though he has used the epic verse as successfully as any recent poet. The poem has occasional touches of genuine humor, shows a fine feeling of the beauty and sublimity of nature, especially in its large and fixed aspects, and is full of a rare and delicate pathos.

The poem expresses profound appreciation of the service which the great march rendered to the cause of union and liberty, but there is no glorying in war for its own sake. In fact, a vein of sadness runs all through it that such a dire necessity should ever have had to be resorted to. The author in his "Adieu" takes sweet delight in the thought that the war is past, that its awful ravages have begun to disappear, and that a spirit of love and concord is steadily growing between the North and the South, as manifested in the frequently recurring reunions of the blue and the gray.

"Sweet meadows mark the shaded glen
That war with bullets sowed,
And roses line the lanes again
Where Sherman's troopers rode.

In yonder wood where once was heard
The cannon's deadly hail,
With softer notes the heart is stirred,
By some sweet nightingale.

War's wasted fields have grown to green,
The streams in Sherman's path
Turn busy wheels, no more the scene
Of battle's deadly wrath.

And they whose swords were sharp to slay,
Have felt war's anger cease,
And busy commerce leads the way
In paths of love and peace."

*THE MARCH TO THE SEA. A Poem, Epic and Lyric. By S.H. M. Byers. Boston: The Arena Co. Cloth, \$1.25. Paper, 50 cents.